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TERMS.—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid for the full year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
No. 100—The volume of all arrears are paid, except the 100 of the 1872.
Advertisements—One square of eight lines or less, one of three lines \$1.50. Each additional square, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

DR. J. LANTZ,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Wall's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he fits himself out by extensive years of practice and the most exacting care to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.

Special attention given to setting the Natural Teeth, also to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.

April 13, 1871.—1y

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

August 8, 1872-4t.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Ananias House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1872.—1y.

DR. N. L. PECK,

Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug 31-4t.

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa.

Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence.

February 25, 1870.—4t.

JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Barson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-4t.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,

Proprietors.

January 9, 1873.—1y.

LACHAWANNA HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

East Stroudsburg, Pa.

B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The bar contains the choicest liquors and the table is supplied with the best market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4t.

WATSON'S

Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872.—1y.

BARTONVILLE HOTEL.

This old established Hotel, having recently changed hands, and been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, will reopen for the reception of guests on Tuesday, May 27th.

The public will always find this house a desirable place of resort. Every department will be managed in the best possible manner. The table will be supplied with the best Market affords, and connoisseurs will always find none but the best wines and liquors at the bar.

Good stabling belonging to the Hotel, will be found at all times under the care of careful and obliging attendants.

May 23, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

Found out why people go to McCarty's to get their furniture, because he buys it at the Ware Rooms of Lee & Co. and sells it at an advance of only twenty-two and twenty-four per cent. Or in other words, Rocking Chairs that he buys of Lee & Co. (through the runners he don't have) for \$4.50 he sells for \$5.50. Pays him to buy some good Furniture.

LEE & CO.

Stroudsburg, Aug. 18, 1870.—4t.

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS

that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store? [Sept. 26

A SECOND SAMPSON.

A Stripling of Eighteen Wallops a Whole Family.

About the richest thing we have heard for some time recently occurred over in Milltown, otherwise known as Grubtown. We shall suppress names and give the facts, which, by the way, need no additional coloring.

Milltown, like every other well conducted modern village, has a citizen who runs its leading mercantile establishment and is also charged with the management of the village post office. When the Milltown merchant aforesaid is called to the city on business he leaves his clerk in charge. Of late, two youths, aged about fourteen and seventeen respectively, have been in the habit of going to the store and raising a general row by jumping over counters, barrels and boxes—doing any thing and everything to disturb the peace and quiet of the establishment. The reprobates of the clerk were all in vain. At last the matter was laid before the employer, who charged the young man that he must keep order in his absence, and if he could not do it by kind means he must do it by harsh means—larrup them with a cart whip if necessary.

In a few days the proprietor of the store again went to the city, saying to his clerk to preserve order at all hazards. Now this clerk is a mere stripling of about eighteen, and the two boys he had to attend to were pretty stout lads. But let us see how the affair turned out. Shortly after the proprietor's departure the disorderly element entered without ceremony and began their gymnastic performances. The clerk told them that his employer had directed him to maintain order in his absence and he intended to do it. This failed to make any impression on the rioters and the young man searched for a full grown cartwhip. He set this in motion and made such impressions on their backs as they will be likely to carry as long as they live. If they had fallen on a buzz-saw or slid through a mill hopper they could scarcely have been much more cut up. The back of the oldest looked like a gridiron with a raw steak laid on it. On his return the proprietor was informed of what had transpired in his absence and endorsed all that his clerk had done.

And now for the sequel. The father of the boy is a healthy Philadelphia merchant, and has been in the habit of buying feed for his horses at this store. Accordingly an order came for a load of oats, and nothing was said about the whipping affair. At this point the clerk began to perceive a space of war. It had only been a few days since this gentleman had purchased oats and he knew that they had not all been used by this time. He reported the order to his employer and was told to take the oats which he did.

Arrived on the gentleman's premises he was not slow to discover extensive preparations to give him a warm reception. The enemy was marshalled in force, and drawn up in battle array. The father was armed with a carriage whip, the boys with sticks and the Hibernian coachman with a shillelagh. Before he had time to get off his wagon a fearful slash with the whip across his face told him that he must assume the defensive. Jumping to the ground he undertook the gigantic enterprise of entangling the heads of the whole quartet. He first demolished the father, then the sons and next the coachman. Taking his club from the latter he did his best to break every bone in his body. The mother of the boys next appeared upon the bloody field armed with two pokers. The savage manner in which the rest of her household had been placed hors d' combat discouraged the Amazonian, and she retired in good order without firing off her pokers. The way in which this stripling of eighteen used up that whole family is hardly excelled by the famous defence of the Pass of Thermopylae.

After the whole family had been walloped on the most scientific principles, the employer, who had been concealed in the next house, made his appearance and told his clerk to drive his team home, remarking that he guessed the gentleman had all the oats he needed and didn't want any more.

A few nights after this the coachman went to the store, thirsting for blood. He requested the young man to meet him again in the area, and knock him out of time if he could. The clerk was in an obliging mood, and took the coachman out in the road and gave him another pummeling. When the proprietor is called out to the city now there is peace in that store.

We should think this young man would be a valuable acquisition to a newspaper office. Indeed, we would be almost willing to divide our salary with him for the sake of having a companion in whose strong arm we could have confidence. He certainly would not find his work any more laborious than it is now. We never should ask him to punish more than four people in one day. With us he would have the advantage of a large field of labor. If he is alone in the world and has no one who would take his death hard, he might try the position for a week—*Germantown Chronicle.*

An old German while on his way from Indianapolis to Lafayette froze his nose. While thawing the frost out of that very necessary member he remarked: "By lam! I no understand this ting. I had carry dat nose forty seven years and he never frozeed himself before."

COAL MATTERS.

A Great Combination in Schuylkill.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of the 8th instant, makes the following statements: I have just learned particulars of the inception of one of the most extensive combinations of the period. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company procured, last session, an act authorizing the Reading Coal & Iron Company (which is only another name for themselves) to own and work coal mines and lands.

During the past year the latter company expended under this charter \$60,000,000 in the Schuylkill region in buying or controlling collieries, and consequently own or have a dominant interest over mines producing 2,700,000 tons per annum. Desiring to control all the coal trade of the region, the company have proposed to the owners of the remaining collieries which produce 3,242,000 tons to join with them, and receive a certain sum per ton for their coal. The acceptance of this arrangement would, it is obvious, give the Reading Coal & Iron Company full control over the sale of 5,942,000 tons of coal, the entire product of the Schuylkill region.

The independent owners of collieries (producing the 3,242,000 tons) have declared that they will not assent to the proposed transfer, preferring to mine and market their coal themselves. They are raising funds, and are determined to give a stubborn resistance to the proposed combination. But the Reading Coal & Iron Company and its double railroad threaten to coerce them both by raising the cost of transportation and offering the numerous vexatious obstacles which a corporation of the extent and ramifications of the Reading Company can command. The sympathy of Philadelphia, as well as of the trade generally, is unmistakably with the opposing colliery owners. A meeting of the leaders in the Reading Company was held on Saturday, and another will be held next Friday.

The proposed measure of the Reading Company is however, only one step toward a still more extraordinary combination. It is contemplated, if it succeeds, that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company shall all unite with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, and decide upon a uniform price for all the coal they own or control; that it is virtually the entire product of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, for this combination expect to be able to coerce every colliery owner in the state to come to their terms.

If the new Syndicate succeeds it is proposed to make the price of coal \$1.75 in April ascending to \$5.50 in October—sums considerably more than the average of last year, and nearly \$1 per ton higher than the price in April, 1872. This movement, affecting about 18,000,000 tons of coal, has caused the greatest alarm among the manufacturers, who understand its import, and will soon be the theme of general discussion.

Curious Criminal Statistics.

Some interesting facts may be deduced from the statistics of crime published by the Baltimore Gazette, for the year 1872. The most obvious is the stable ratio maintained between the criminals and the population. Thus, as the "suspicious characters" arrested monthly, the figures run 27, 25, 12, 21, 21, 29, and so on through the year. The number of vagrants increase steadily from January to July, and then declines again as cold weather comes on. The number of assaults and batteries seem to move in the same cycle—129 in January, 127 in February, 146 in March, and so on up to 200 in July—due no doubt to the inflammatory character of the weather—After that it declines again. Whitebaiting shows a similar tendency, the figures falling off in the winter months and reaching their maximum in midsummer. That the same law shall hold good, however, with regard to intoxication, seems somewhat strange. Yet the figures show heavier drinking in July than in any other month. In January 410, in February 750, in March 810, and so on until July 1,027 August 1,242. September 1,177, and then a rapid decline. The New York Post says that similar observations have been made in other cities, and it really seems that the weather furnishes a better excuse for misdoing than has generally been supposed. Mr Clarence King, in his "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," has declared his belief that the peculiarities of the western temperate are largely owing to the sparkling and exuberant atmosphere of the region, and such statistics as those given above seem to warrant the correctness of his observations. The same law holds good in other countries, the ratio of crime to population varying but from little from year to year. Can it be possible that predestination and free will must yield to heat and cold as responsible agents for human morality?

One of the principal medical men of Boston says that there are at present some six hundred and fifty developed cases of small pox in that city, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety three cases have been reported during the past three months, and that within the same period there have been five hundred and twenty three deaths.

Royal Disinterments.

In some remarkable instances, where the location of the burial places of celebrated personages has been in dispute, the work of identification has been accomplished by the discovery of what were plainly perceived to be the remains of the individual in question. In other instances the body has been completely identified by the close resemblance of the face of the corpse to extant pictures, busts or coins. The identification of the remains of Henry IV, in Canterbury Cathedral, after the lapse of nearly four centuries and a half, is an example of the first class of cases; the identification of the remains of Charles I, after 165 years, of the second class. The remains of Charles I were completely identified by the striking resemblance of the countenance, notwithstanding its disfigurement, to its portrait, and by the fact that the neck was found smoothly divided across. We have the following particulars of the excellent condition, after 165 years, of a body suddenly deprived of life, embalmed and interred in lead:

On removing part of the lead coffin an inner coffin of wood, much decayed, was exposed, and within this the body, wrapped in cerecloth, into the folds of which an unctuous matter mixed with resin had been poured to exclude the air. The coffin was quite full, and on removing the covering from the face the skin was found dark and discolored, the forehead and temples well preserved, the cartilage of the nose gone, the characteristic pointed beard perfect, the left ear entire, and the left eye open and full, though it vanished on exposure. The head was found loose, and was easily taken out and held to view. It was heavy, wet with a liquid which gave to writing paper and linen a greenish red tinge, the textures of the neck were solid, and the back part of the scalp was perfect and of a remarkably fresh appearance. The hair of the head was a beautiful dark brown, that of the head of a redder tint. The divided muscles of the neck had retracted considerably, and the smooth surface of the divided vertebrae was visible.

In the same vault in which Charles I was interred Henry VIII, had been deposited. The leaden coffin, which had been enclosed in a thick elm case, appeared to have been beaten in, so as to leave an opening large enough to expose the mere skeleton of the king, with some beard upon the chin. The body of the king had then been interred 266 years. To the preservation of bones it is impossible to set any limit of time. The bones of King Dagobert, disinterred from the Church of St. Denis after 1200 years, others, from Pompeii, after 1800 years, as parts of Egyptian mummies—all 2000 years old—attest their permanence.

A Strange Meeting.

In the New York Despatch, of a recent date is an incident growing out of the rebellion under the above heading, and the journal referred to relates how, on an evening or two previous, a good looking man a laborer, about thirty years of age took the cars at Centre street depot, Newark, for New York. There was but one vacant seat in the car that he entered, and that was by the side of a handsome and elegantly dressed lady. The man sat down, and after his fair companion had removed her veil, he was surprised to recognize in her his wife, whom he had not seen for more than twelve years. He had thrown her arms around his neck and kissed him tenderly, and mutual explanations followed.

It seems that they had been married just before the breaking out of the war, at the home of the lady in Missouri. Her father was owner of a large tract of land, but had only a little money. He joined the rebel cause, and the daughter also warmly adhered to the opinions of her father. Her husband, however, was a decided Union man. She abused him violently on account of his principles, and told him if he sided with the "Bloody Yankees" he might leave the place, and she never wished to see his face again. He took her at her word, and the same night left her and joined Fremont's army as a private. He was several times taken a prisoner, and as often escaped to our lines. He passed on with Sherman to the sea, and at the conclusion of his term of enlistment joined a New York regiment, and by this means, at the end of the war, found his way to Newark where he has since worked quietly in a factory.

His wife's father was killed at Vicksburg, and she was left possessor of his unencultivated farms. She supported herself by working in a milliner establishment in St. Louis, till after the close of the war. Her land rose in value and she sold it for a good price, and realized about \$5,000. With this sum she started a millinery establishment of her own in St. Louis, and succeeded splendidly. She is reputed worth \$40,000 or \$50,000.—She was on her way to New York to buy goods when she met the man whom she had supposed long ago dead. Remorseful for driving him away, she had refused all offers of marriage. The joyous meeting caused the husband to forgive his wife's error, and a present of a new suit of clothes, a diamond ring and a splendid gold watch, when they arrived in New York, served materially to increase his respect and affection for his long lost wife. They are now stopping at a fashionable hotel, joyous over the accident that reunited them.

Evil Speaking.

Speaking evil of others is one of the most unamiable habits that can be acquired, and one that leads to infinite mischief; it is not always easy to avoid it, for there are a great many persons in the world who are not what they ought to be, and who do many things they ought not to do. It is hard for a blunt, generous mind to refrain from expressing itself about people and mean acts; there is something in meanness and dishonesty that rouses the indignation of such a mind, and it likes the luxury of denouncing them in bold, unsparring language. But the practice, as a practice, is a troublesome and dangerous one.

There are occasions when it is our duty to speak out in exposure of wrong; but in general, it is best to abstain from evil speaking, even of evil persons. We are not made judges of others' actions; no one has the right to assume the character of arbiter and censor. Even the best of us have our faults, and if every one should presume to denounce the vices and misconduct of others, the world would be given up to delamation. We may see and hear much that we do not admire and cannot like; we may become cognizant of many evil deeds done by evil persons; but it is the part of wisdom and discretion to pass them by without notice, except when to speak of them cautiously may be necessary as a warning to a friend.

We all have enough enemies in this world, without provoking others by ill-tempered comments. The enmity of evil men is a thing to be avoided, for while it can do us no good, it may do us much harm. Besides we may make mistakes in the haste of honest indignation, and speak evil of good men for acts we do not understand. Such a mistake is worse than the other; for while it is imprudent to promiscuously denounce evil men, it is cruel wrong to defame a good one.

"All Rightee."

The Valjejo Independent tells the following good story:

A laughable incident occurred one evening, recently, on the up train to Sacramento. There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. One was occupied by a lady and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman, and set her wits to work to oust him. She succeeded about as follows: Motioning the Chinaman to raise, she explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames, and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat. John said "all rightee," and got out in the aisle while she placed the seats as above described, and then proceeded to lie down on the bed thus improvised, with her head resting on her valise.

She supposed that the Chinaman would at once take the hint that the lady wanted to take a little rest, in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John hadn't heard of woman's rights movement, and at once proceeded to crawl in and stretch himself by her side, with his head on a little bundle of his own.—The Chinese are an imitative race, and like to do as others do, you know.

The lady, as soon as she discovered that she had a bedfellow, got up a little wildly, and started for the next car, to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had been watching the little scene with some interest. John took no notice of the fun he had created, but went to sleep with the whole bed to himself.

Compressed Air as a Motive Power.

A brief letter from Brunswick, Me., to a Portland paper, gives the following information relating to the use of air as a motive power in that village: "On the Androscoggin River, some three-fourths of a mile below the railroad station, is the site of a mill, once since burned, and the motive power which operates the condenser is a water wheel at that place. The wheel, it is said, is capable of driving four condensers of equal power with the one now in use. But it is only with results already accomplished that we have to do. At the railroad station is an engine of ten horse power, running circular saws for sawing wood, and for various machinery in the blacksmith shop in the vicinity. Thence a small pipe passes on through the village, furnishing power to Worthy Brothers, jewelers, who are running a small engine of about one horse power. Parent & Dafrind also use an engine of two horse power, and Prof. Brackett, of Bowdoin College, one of three horse power, for the manufacture of instruments, while the laboratory of the College has one of six horse power.—So that nominally, this small condenser furnishes in all twenty four horse power and all unite in saying that the air power is much more efficient than steam in working the same engines; it does not drag, but recovers itself instantly from any strain or check, and is in every way a success."

A good story is told of a St. Louis dry goods clerk who attended a dance in the rural districts a few evenings since. He wore a cheviot shirt and put on a good many airs. He was somewhat taken down, however, when he heard one country lass say to another: "That St. Louis chap slings on a heap of style for a fellow that wears a bed tick shirt."

An Unpleasant Voyage Under the Ice.

Eureka, California found it again the other day, a luckier discovery, too, than gold—a little boy's life. It seems that the lad, about twelve years old, with two companions, were skating on the Humboldt river, when the ice gave away with the little fellow, and immediately his companions ran to rescue him. Arriving close to the water's edge, they began to grapple for him, when suddenly they all went down together. After some struggling the larger boys succeeded in getting out, but the smaller one disappeared under the ice and drifted slowly down the stream. He seemed to have turned on his back, and with his face up turned close against the ice he was plainly visible, as current tore him onward to what appeared inevitable death. The alarm was given, when a gentleman near by, taking in the situation at a glance, crossed the river on the bridge, and quickly seized a scumming, ran out on the ice and broke a hole just in time to rescue the almost lifeless body of the little fellow from its icy prison. Vigorous rubbing and other proper means soon restored him to consciousness, and as the latest accounts he was as well and as lively as before the accident occurred. It is estimated that he floated with sluggish current under the ice a distance of no less than sixty yards.

A Big Thing on Ice.

Billy Kelley, a compositor, who recently left Omaha for Sioux City, returned yesterday in company with John Henry, another compositor, the two boys having skated most of the distance from Sioux City down the Missouri river.—They left that place Sunday morning at half past six o'clock, and skated all day, laying up over night at a section house of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad.—Next morning they resumed their trip and arrived at Missouri Valley junction about four o'clock Monday afternoon, a distance, by the river, of about two hundred miles from the starting point.

During their travels Kelley froze both ears, his cheek, of which he has plenty, and one heel, while Henry escaped with two frozen ears. This is probably one of the most remarkable and perilous skating feats ever undertaken in this country. The boys are to day sticking type in the Bee office, and it will probably be some time before they undertake another similar spin on the ice.—*Omaha Bee.*

Cider and Pickles for Fever.

Some two months ago, a resident of Detroit named Broef, was taken ill with some sort of a fever, and for two weeks there was little hope of saving his life.—He continued to sink, in spite of all the physicians could do, and they finally gave him up. All through his sickness the man had continually asked for pickles and cider, and when he had got so low that his death was considered only a question of a few hours, Mrs. Broef decided to gratify his wishes. A glass of sweet cider was given him, and he declared himself much better for it. More was given through the night, in place of medicine, and the next morning the doctor declared that a most favorable change had taken place. Some strong pickles were procured and given him, and he began to call for gruel and broth. To be brief, he is now able to move around the house, and everybody in the neighborhood, as well as the physician, gives the cider and pickles the credit of performing the cure.

House Windows.

The more light admitted to apartments the better for those who occupy them.—Light is as necessary to sound health as it is to vegetable life. Exclude it from plants and the consequences are disastrous. They cannot be perfected without its vivifying influence. It is a fearful mistake to curtain and blind windows so closely for fear of injuring the furniture by exposure to the sun's rays, that rooms positively gather elements in darkness which engender disease. Let in the light often, and fresh air too, or suffer the penalty of aches and pains, and long doctor bills which might have been avoided.

Remedy for Croup in one Minute.

This remedy is simple alum. Take a knife or grater, and shave or grate off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. Its effects will be truly magical, as almost instantaneous relief will be afforded.

The Great Eastern Circus was sold at auction in Selma, Ala., a few days ago. The elephant was bought by Mr. De Haven for \$10,000. Six bay horses brought \$3,400. The den containing the lioness and cubs, \$5,085. The Bengal tiger and leopards, \$3,000. The buffaloes, \$400 each. The ring horses sold at from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

Jay Gould spent \$22,000 at T. Finny's for Christmas presents and gave \$300 to the errand boys in his employ.

The total deaths last year were 32,617, an increase of 5,671 over the previous year.